

**BENJ. G. HERR'S
JOURNAL**



1830

Denver, Colorado
March 14, 1936

My dear Charlie:

In going over some papers of your Uncle Willis' I ran across a journal of your great-grandfathers covering a trip that he made in 1830. I thought it was a pity to let this be destroyed and I conceived the idea of having it published in book form to distribute among his grand children and great-grandchildren. This is his diary of a trip he made in 1830 through, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. I believe you will find it interesting.

With lots of love to you all in which Flora would join me if she were here, I am

Yours,

Arthur H. Henshaw

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1936

CHAS. F. CLISE
AGENT

Mr. Charles Clise,
Security Building,
Seattle, Washington.

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JOURNAL



1830

*This volume, being a portion of the journal kept by Benj. G.
Herr, is presented to his descendants by Arthur T. Herr,
not only to honor the memory of a very distin-
guished ancestor, but to carry his message
through his writings to those who,
following in after years, may
read, and join in thought
and spirit, a pioneer
of true worth and
character.*



First Printed from original
diary during the Nineties
by W. B. Herr



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by Arthur T. Herr

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1830

BENJ. G. HERR'S JOURNAL 1830.

SEPTEMBER 6th, 1830

I, and my cousin Benj. Eshleman started, on our journey from Strasburg in the stage; it was nearly full; the day was pleasant—it was cloudy,—we were not incommoded with dust. We had for a passenger a soldier of the revolution, a great lover of liquor, which circumstance occasioned sport concerning him. Arrived in Phil. at 6 o'clock, and lodged at Taylor's Hotel.

SEPTEMBER 7th

A cloudy day, very sultry—in the afternoon took a letter from Abraham Groff to Dr. Keagy, steward of the house of refuge—were politely received; took us through the different apartments;—great order, neatness and convenience seem to reign. It certainly is well adapted to the end for which it was instituted;—the reformation of youthful offenders & idlers who have no person to take care of them. The cookery is done in a most simple and economical way. There is a regular supply of water, which forms what may be termed a coating round the sides of a stove heated by coal;—the steam can escape by means of a safety tube when the pressure becomes too great. By means of this apparatus a can of cold water can be made to boil in a few seconds, and in cooking for the community there is little expense of time and fuel.

SEPT. 8th

Went to the academy of fine arts, spent about 2 or 4 hours there—saw the graces casts by Canova, beautiful looking figures; likewise two of his Venus's. Saw three ingenious carvings by Aubert, from the root of a tree in Switzerland, which represented flowers in vases and pitchers, with birds and bird's nests filled with young ones & eggs. Went to the exhibition of the model of a railroad car, constructed by a mechanic of Kentucky. It moves about in a room at the rate of 8 or 10 miles an hour.—two persons

can sit in the car attached to the engine. We got two rides—half of the wheel of the car runs on the rail—the other half projects outside of it. Had rain in the evening.

SEPTEMBER 9th

This morning left Philadelphia, and took passage in the Citizens' line for New York, wind northerly, weather cooler and clouds clearing away. Pleasant sailing up the Delaware,—the country delightful on the Penn. side, with fine residences. Touched at Burlington 18 miles from P. a small town; also, at Bristol, Pa., a very neat and pleasant looking place, thence proceeded to Bordentown, 30 miles from Phil. There took the stage to Washington, 24 miles. Bordentown is a small village. We went by Joseph Bonaparte's residence, and by his lands for several miles,—things are fixed very well, & his gardens look delightful, but the soil is thin. Hightstown and Cranberry are little villages on the way. Sailed from Wash. on the Raritan to New York. The Raritan is a small stream,—it is very clean looking;—a kind of swamp grass around the edges, so that one sees no earth, and the river seems to lie between the grass, each side forming a regular curve line, on each side the marshes extend a considerable distance into the country, and along the river without interruption to Perth Amboy, 15 miles from N. Y. A great deal of hay is made here, & we were informed that cargoes of it are sent to Norfolk, Va. The hay is stacked where it is made as they cannot haul it away, until winter, when the ground is frozen. Opposite to P. Am. is Staten Island;—between it and N. Jers. is an outlet to the ocean. P. A. has a fine situation—the largest vessels can come up to it. The soil of N. J. is poor and sandy, the timber is small;—it is very level—the turnpikes are not made of stone—it is a scarce article in this state. Saw a peach orchard consisting of about 30 or 40 acres;—many and excellent peaches and apples are produced here. Approached N. Y. towards sunset—it was a most pleasant evening—the scene was beautiful. Staten Island on one side, presenting a gentle eminence, with neat enclosures and habitations; on the other side a small island or two, with a distance view of Newark a little before us, the water extending out on both sides, several forts planted on its bosom, ships at anchor, further onward the city with its shipping; a balloon sailing in the air towards Ph. & at length losing itself in the west where the sun was just setting, shedding abroad its latest beams and flinging around everything a mellow richness of colouring: all had an impressive effect and yielded us

a good portion of delight and satisfaction. We landed about dusk, and took lodgings at the Washington Hotel; went to Park Theatre, saw young Kean performing Sir Edward Mortimer; a splendid theatre, a full house, some elegant scenery in the afterpiece.

SEPT. 10th 1830

Walked through the city, visited the city Hall and Exchange,—the former is a beautiful building, situated north of the park in Broadway. This street extends from north to south through the centre of the city.

SEPTEMBER 11th

Went twice to Dan Owen to deliver a letter from A. G.—Was not at home,—went to the northern part of the town, thence down the eastern side along the wharf, to Castle Garden and the battery, thence to the Arcade,—it bears no comparison to the Phila. Arcade, the apartments are all occupied.

SEPT. 12.

Went to St. Paul's church, Broadway thence into the churchyard, viewed the monuments and tombstones, met with an Englishman who came to this country in June,—had most agreeable conversations with him for two hours—gave us some description of London, of the government and condition of England. He came here with intention to settle, but had lost his wife and so was uncertain, seemed very intelligent; I have not encountered any person since we left home with whom I was so well pleased. Went to the hall of science in the evening—heard a debate on the evidences of Christianity. Lectures on Chemistry are here delivered on Sunday morning.

SEPT. 13th

Walked along Canal street to Hudson square, west from Broadway,—this is the most regular part of the town & very pleasant. Settled our business and prepared for starting away the next morning. There seems not so much uniformity to reign among the people of N. Y. as those of Phil. Neither are the houses so much alike; a small house frequently stands between two splendid ones, even in Broadway. This is the principle street, & the great promenade for fashionables. No Street of P. exhibits such a scene of people, and of gayety. The exchange is a large and fine building of marble east of Broadway,—here merchants transact business. The City Hall makes a beautiful appearance as you come up Broadway

from the south. The Hospital is further North & Bridewell is at the side of the C. Hall. Private buildings generally I think are not so tasteful as in Phil.; for steps and door frames they mostly use a kind of brown stone & a great deal of iron railing; the railing, stone, and other parts of the house seem not to have enough of contrast to have a good effect. Their horses are not so good as in P.—but carriages, chariotees, &c are much more in use. Some parts of the city are very irregular, yet not so much so as I expected. There is a great deal of shipping here,—the ships extending almost entirely round the city. There are several fortifications on different parts, at & near the city, as, Fort Lafette, between Long & Staten island, Castle Williams on Governor's island & the fortified islands of Elis and Bedlow, also the North Battery and Castle Clinton, which is now a place of amusement.

SEPT. 14th

Left our Hotel,—price of boarding \$1 50 cts per day, started for Albany at 7 o'clock in the morning, on board the steamboat North-America, a large and elegant boat, had about 300 passengers—fare two dollars, meals extra 50 cts. We had delightful weather since our arrival at N. Y., and this day was particularly fine. I had not slept much last night, feeling a little unwell, hence, felt a little dull in the morning, but the fine scenery along the Hudson, soon enlivened me, so that I passed most agreeably this day. I was quite charmed with the course up this river. The palisadoes a range of rocks, from 20 to 500 or 600 feet in height; extending about 20 miles along the West bank; the situation where Hamilton fell in a duel; the ruins of fort Lee & Washington, further on of fort Independence, then Tarrytown where Major Andre was taken captive & Tappan the place where he was executed; the recollections which these objects revive of the Revolutionary war, combined with the fine scenery make this part of our route very interesting. Next commence the Highlands 40 miles from N. Y. Here there are wild and romantic views; here also is the scene of military events,—the most celebrated are those which took place on Stony-point and West-point. On Stony-point is a lighthouse at W. P. is Kosciusko's Monument, that of a military cadet, the U. S. Military Academy, & the ruins of Fort Putnam. Between Stony & West-Point, are remains of Forts Clinton & Montgomery,—these points & forts are all on the west side. Anthony's nose opposite the latter fort rises 1128 ft. high, beyond them on the west Bare Mount. 1350 ft. Above W. Point are Crows-nest and Butter-hill on

the West & Bull-Hill & Break-neck-hill on the east, which are elevated from 1100 to 1600 ft above the level of the Hudson. About 60 miles from N. Y. is Newburgh, capital of Orange county,—there is a fine view of it from the river, some fine buildings in it. Poughkeepsie, 75 miles from N. Y., one has little sight of;—it is Capital of Dutchess county, contains 2700 inhabitants. 40 miles further is the city of Hudson, 3000 inhab. capital of Columbia county, opposite Athens, a small old village. 110 miles from N. Y. is the village Catskill, from which the road leads to the Catskill Mountains,—from here 12 miles to the pine orchard. 32 miles from N. Y. is the State prison at Sing-sing, built of hewn free stone. The country along this Hudson seems very barren and little cultivated,—there are a good number of small villages, and, towards Albany, some fine country seats. Arrived at A. about 7 o'clock P. M. 145 miles from N. Y., lodged at State street house.

SEPT. 15th

In the morning viewed the Albany basin, is 4000 ft in length,—a very wide pier built of logs, between it and the river,—much lumber on it, brought down the river & the Northern Canal; two bridges over it, both having draws for the passage of sloops; walked around and through the town, some fine marble buildings in it, as the Alb. Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and several churches. State street is a fine wide street,—the capitol is very conspicuous, coming from the wharf up this street. A small distance from the wharf in, the bank is level, but then a considerable rise takes place, to the Capitol. Hogs run every where through the streets, and these are in some places narrow, irregular and filthy. Though the town is larger than Lancaster, there does not appear so much dandyism, and withal, people have much more employment. In the afternoon went to the top of the Capitol—a good view from this place Greenbush on the opposite bank, and higher up the U. S. barracks; Troy to the north, Albany around it, the course of the Hudson, and the Catskill Mountains to the southwest. In front of this building, and the Academy, a little north of it are enclosed walks,—the name is Park-place. A new building of marble is going up, styled the City Hall. Alb. is said to contain 15 or 16000 inhab. There are strange looking old gothic houses in it, gable-ends facing the street, generally covered with tiles. The statehouse is covered with copper.

SEPT. 16.

Mornings and evenings becoming cool. After dinner went in the steamboat Fairlee to Troy, 7 miles, passage $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. This is a very neat and pleasant place, quite beyond my expectation. A wonderful place for stages; many from the north.

SEPT. 17th

In the morning ascended Mount Ida a hill east of Troy, a fine view from here, saw an extensive place of burial used by the Trojans. At the side of this runs a small stream, called Wynantskill, on it a small distance up are several mills, & a cotton manufactory, it has made its way through a hill, from the banks of which there is a great depth to the water; presents several waterfalls. From this place went to W. Troy & Gibbonsville, west of the river, visited the U. S. Arsenal, here is a great collection of arms, & accoutrements necessary for an army; after this passed up the canal to the junction of the Northern and Western canal, took the Northern to Waterford, below which place it crosses the Mohawk river which is dammed & feeds the canal. Above the dam are the Cohoes Falls;—these are very pretty, are precipitated from a height of 68 feet. Half a mile further north is Waterford, a pretty considerable village, is situated between the Champlain & Hudson river, 11 miles from Alb. 4 from Troy. The canal & locks have a very handsome appearance.

SEPT. 18.

Had a very cool night, frost, buckwheat frozen;—took a walk after breakfast to the bridge over the Mohawk, 1 mile from Waterford, to the Cohoes falls about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile further west, went up the Western Canal some distance. Commencing at the junction, are 9 locks within a small distance on the Erie canal, this circumstance delays the passage very much, so that it requires a day for boats to go to Schenectady from Albany. In the afternoon fell in with the owner of a kind of dearborne & bargained with him to take us to the lower aqueduct for $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts;—here we took passage in a boat for Schenectady, 16 miles where we arrived at 12 o'clock. The lower aqueduct over the Mohawk is a great work of art; it is upwards of 1100 ft in length, and stands on 26 piers. The upper one is between 700 & 750 ft. in length.

SEPT 19th.

Nights and mornings exceedingly cool three or four days past. This morning hired a horse and gig for going to Saratoga and Ballston. The country along the road to these places is not fertile; some parts, however,

seem tolerably good, and their appearance and improvements pretty. The wood generally is pine. From Ball. to Sar. the road is sandy, otherwise roads seem to be excellent in this part of the country. We met a good number of folks going to church or meeting; those who did not walk generally rode in a little wagon, on which was placed a kind of box, which seemed to serve on a farm. These boxes were sometimes very much crowded; quite gay looking ladies were conveyed in them. We concluded, consequently, that people here were not quite so much concerned in what kind of a vehicle they rode as with us. Met hardly any who were on horseback. At Sar. took dinner in Union Hall, tasted the water of Congress spring, very similar to Epsom salt; of Hamilton spring, more disagreeable, sweeter, not so effervescent as the former; of Washington spring, intermediate between the two former, and of Flat-rock spring, the water of which seemed more sharp and has a greater taste of sulphur. The water of Congress spring is chiefly used, and the proprietor bottles a great deal of it and sells it. In this town are four principal public houses for visitors, these are closed when the summer season is over, they are Congress Hall, Union Hall, U. S. Hotel and the Pavilion; boarding \$10 per week, except U. H 8 dol. The buildings are large and airy, the whole town is pleasant and summer like, as if not adapted for winter; nearly every house you see professes to be a boarding-house. After dinner hied to Ballston-Spa, 7 miles from Sar. and 14 from Schen., tasted the water of two springs, had not time to taste all; it seemed not so saline and strong as the Saratoga water. In Ball. there is one principal house, termed the Sans Souci Hotel, for the accommodation of visitors; 150 persons can here be provided for—the same number at C. H., Sar. The Ballston water is mostly chalybeate, some springs contain both iron and salts. The Flat Rock spring in Sar. is chalybeate, but far inferior to the Ball. springs. Returned to S.

SEPT. 20th.

In the morning viewed Schenectady, an old looking town, irregular streets; a good number of houses seem to have been built since the canal has been in operation. Lodged at Davis's City Hotel. 10 o'clock left Schen. in a canal boat; travelled this day and night.

SEPT. 21st.

In the morning came in view of Little Falls. This place is quite interesting, highly wild looking and irregular. The great road, the river and the canal are all at the commencement of this valley carried along a very

narrow width. Canal embankment some places 20 ft high rises out of the channel of the Mohawk. L. F. is uncommonly rocky, consisting of a kind of limestone, and the lower strata of the hills and the channel of the river of granite. The appearance of the place seems to make it very probable that a body of water above tore through the mountain to the east, the present opening. It is wonderful what holes the water has washed in the rocks at many places, one rock below the canal has an orifice entirely through it; these appearances I was told could be traced at a good height up the side of the hills which surround the place. Fossil organic remains are found here, also beautiful rock chrystals. We went for some, got a few by means of breaking portions of the rock; they are loosely imbedded in it. The aqueduct over the river at this place is considered the best mason work on the canal—it is very pretty. L. F. is 58 miles from Schen. and 22 from Utica. After tarrying here 4 or 5 hours we started on the canal to Frankfort, 13 miles; lodged for the night; a small collection of houses here. The sheriff happened to be here with 5 convicts for Sing Sing, two ran away and could not be found that night.

SEPT. 22d.

Had a little rain last night; cloudy; passed early on to Utica; arrived after 7 o'clock. Hired a horse and gig for Trenton falls; started, before 12 of the clock, down the bank to them. I was extremely delighted; never saw any thing equal to this scene. You stand in a deep chasm, rocks nearly perpendicular and in horizontal layers, more or less than 9 inches in thickness, rise on each side; these are overtopped with beautiful cedar and hemlock trees; at some parts the trees extend down to the stream. Looking to the North one of the falls is seen rushing down a wall of rock, and just before you are several violent rapids. The walk along the stream extends $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, but the rapids and falls continue 2 miles further. In the former distance are 4 cataracts—the second is the highest; along the whole line is a various succession of falls, rapids, eddies, pools and culm basins. The path leads along the western side—sometimes it leads under the rocks which project over the chasm and are 150 feet in height. The wearing of the rocks by the water is very apparent, particularly at the upper end of the walk. Chrystals are found in these rocks and a great number of petrifactions. The stream is called West Canada creek—it is the principal branch of the Mohawk.

SEPT. 23d.

Cloudy this morning, warm, took a walk around Utica, a pleasant town, wide streets, situated in a very fine country—many new buildings are raised. Between Little Falls and this town is a very level, fertile country,—it is bounded by hills, in view, on each side, from 1 mile to 8 distant from the canal. Three miles from L. F. the German Flats commence—the name of this valley. About 13 miles from the latter town is Lock No. 53 where the long level commences, which reaches to Salina $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Utica is capital of Oneida county. Pop. 8000. Left this at 2 o'clock P. M. in the Packet-boat, passed through several villages, the most considerable Whitestown, Oriskany and Rome, 20 miles from Utica,—here is the old U. S. arsenal. At this place night overtook us, so that we could see no more of the country. We passed several Indian villages at night.

SEPT. 24th

In the morning 5 o'clock arrived at Syracuse 62 miles from Utica,—a pleasant place, every thing new. After breakfast walked to Salina $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north, on the Oswego canal, which leads to lake Ontario. Here is the salt spring which supplies the manufactories here, at Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddesburg. The water is raised 70 ft. by a forcing pump into a reservoir whence it flows to Syracuse, 124,000 gallons in 24 hours may be raised. The process which they make use of at Salina for evaporating the water is by boiling it in kettles, about 30 of which are heated by one furnace. In two manufactories the evaporation is carried on by means of heated air. Solar evaporation is made use of at Syr. also at the other villages and the vats are supposed to cover 500 acres of land at all the places which this spring supplies. Left Sy. before noon in a line boat, and halted at Jordan for the night 20 miles above the former place. The weather quite warm. Since we left Little Falls we have seen the land much more fertile than we had seen any where else in New York or New Jersey—the timber some places is tall and heavy. A great deal along the canal is dying where the country is level, and it is probable this is caused by the canal which in many places is higher than the adjoining land, so that the water soaks through and causes too much wetness for the growth of the wood. The cleared land here is generally covered with stumps, and the improvements new.

SEPT. 25th.

About 10 o'clock A. M. took passage on the Packet for Rochester, arrived at this place the next morning between 6 and 7 o'clock. Had rain all the day; was very unpleasant; rain in the night.

SEPT. 26th.

Rochester is a fine town—every thing is new; the country around is pleasant, and some of the land seems to be of a good quality. There are 13 large flour mills at the Genesee river; in the town a beautiful aqueduct and a great number of basins. In the forenoon we walked to the fall in the river, at the northern extremity of the town; saw the rock from which Sam Patch jumped, no more to rise, the height of which is 90 ft. On this precipice a scaffold was erected 20 or 30 ft in height, from it he leaped. We went 2 miles further north to Carthage falls—here is a wild looking spot—the rocky banks below the falls are lofty, precipitous, and some places they project considerably over the valley below. Heard Mr. Finney preach, in the evening, in the Presbyterian church; house crowded; I was delighted with his sermon; I should think he is gifted with a degree of oratory.

SEPT. 27th.

Left Clinton house, where we had lodged, at 3 o'clock in the morning in the stage for Lockport and Lewiston; weather disagreeable and rainy; travelled on what is termed the ridge-road, north of the canal. This road is on an elevation of lands, which extends from Roch. to Lewist. and a good distance into Canada; the road is fine—needs no repairing. A wonderful proportion of peach and apple orchards are along this road; the trees were very full of fruit; tolerably good land. On the road near Lock. is, what is termed, the 11 mile woods, lately uncultivated, now presenting a forest of stumps, of half burnt and of dead trees. Dined at L.; before dinner viewed the locks, which make a beautiful appearance. Surprising difficulties have been overcome by art, at this place 5 double locks; one immediately behind the other, are presented to the view. Above is the deep cut, where the canal has been dug through solid rock to a great depth. Petrifications and chrystallized salts are found in abundance; we bought a few specimens. About 8 o'clock arrived at Lewiston, on the Niagara.

SEPT. 28th.

Were ferried across the river to Queenstown—here an action took place, in the last war between the Americans and the British, in which Gen. Brock was killed. A monument is erected to his memory, 128 feet is its height from the surface of the ground, and the elevation of the hill on which it stands above the level of the river is between 3 or 400 ft. A spiral staircase with 170 steps leads to the top. We went up, had a fine view with the telescope of the surrounding objects—the river Niag. to its entrance into the lake, the forts on each side, some villages and a great extent of country. From here, went in the stage to N. Falls, on the Canada side, fare 50 cts, dist. 7 miles, also 7 to Fort Niag. mouth of the river. From Lew. to Lo. 20 miles, thence to Ro. 65 miles, fare \$2.50. Queenstown and Lewiston are small, unimportant villages. We stopped at the Pavilion, kept by Mr. Forsyth; went to Table rock, before dinner, then down the staircase, and viewed the fall from below; the staircase has 104 steps—25 cts expected. One dollar is charged for going behind the falls, and being furnished with a guide and suitable dress. In going back, the spray, almost immediately, drenches one to the skin. The distance a person can go is 153 feet, to Termination Rock. Persons of weak lungs it is said should not venture, on account of the difficulty of breathing. The Cataract is 174 ft. perpendicular—an astonishing scene. In the afternoon we again went to see it, and, thence, passed up the river 1 mile to the burning spring. Had a good view of the rapids,—these, if not so near the falls, would be looked upon with wonder; it seems as if the troubled waters were leaping, with all possible speed, to be precipitated into the Abyss below,—as if the waves were struggling with one another which should first be engulfed, to mingle again, in apparent peace, with its neighbouring wave. The rapids extend upwards of half a mile up the river. The Burning spring is a curiosity,—the water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. A fabric of boards is built over it—a kind of cap or barrel placed over it, so that the gas rises through a copper tube, which is inserted. If the flame of a candle be applied, it burns, very beautifully, the height of the flame being, perhaps, 18 or 24 inches. If the cap be taken off, and the candle or lighted paper introduced near the surface of the water, a flame rises from the whole surface. The water is dark and warm; the exhalation has a strong fetid smell. Admission 12½ cts. This was a fine day; the morning cloudy; afternoon clear; had several visitors at Forsyth, perhaps 20 or 30. Tolerably cool; fine rainbow at the fall.

SEPT. 29th.

Crossed the river, below the falls, in a ferry boat, before breakfast. The bank is higher on the American side than the British. One must ascend, part of the way, by means of a spiral staircase. The scene is beautiful as one crosses the stream—the whole of the cataract is in view and northwardly, are the high banks, with their partial covering of evergreens, while the deep, and dark river, rolls between, still having the marks of previous disturbance. The ferry man had caught geese which during the night were swept over the fall; ferriage 25 cts. Took breakfast at the Eagle Tavern, then went to Goat-island—this divides the fall—much the greater quantity of water goes to the British side. There is a bridge extends from the island a small distance into the river, and directly over the edge of the cataract. From it, we had a fine view—the confused water below, is best seen from this point. A staircase was erected sometime ago, by Mr Biddle of Phil. at his own expense which leads to the foot of the falls—we went within 10 ft of them. The banks below are from 180 to nearly 300 ft in height; they are often perpendicular, sometimes projecting, and always, very steep. They consist of rock in horizontal strata, the layers not being always well defined. We discovered petrified moss, and some dogtooth spar in the rock; also a kind of salt, which has a taste similar to Glauber's. A fine walk extends along the rapids, on Goat-island; the place is covered with fine trees, and must be delightful in warm weather. 25 cts is the toll required for crossing the bridge, and at its end is a small museum of shells from the Pacific, minerals, found at the place, petrifications, a large swan, which had been swept over the falls, and a few other animals. Manchester is the name of the town on the U. S side. Near the foot of the staircase from the island is the place where Sam Patch jumped—a part of the scaffold is yet remaining, it was upwards of 100 ft in height. After leaving the island we visited Catlin's cave—such a walk of difficulty I never had. A wonderful quantity of petrified moss is here—a hole, barely admitting a man, opens into a small cavern of little consequence. Returning, we clambered up the rocks to the level country, a height of nearly 100 ft, and by this means obviated the necessity walking along the rocky precipices. About 2 o'clock we started in the stage for Buffalo, distant 22 miles, fare 1 dol. The day was beautiful, and there was company at the hotel—the Russian ambassador formed one of it—several other Russians, a German, and a man from St. Croix W. I. The latter rode with us to Buf. He was a traveller, spoke of London and Paris, of

the earthquakes in S. A. and the Volcano of St. Vincent. The road to B. leads along the river; it is a majestic sheet of water; at Tonawanta creek 11 miles the road meets the canal, after which the two pass to B at the side of the river. Grand island belonging to Jews, and extending 18 miles, nearly to B. lies in this stream. Black-rock is a small village 3 miles from B. Here is a large basin for canal boats, and ferries for crossing into Canada. Buffalo is delightfully situated, a considerable town—it very probably will become a large town, being the point where the canal and lake navigation terminates.

SEPT. 30th.

Departed from Buf. in the Steam-boat Superior for Sandusky, fare 8 dol. Sup. the best boat on the lake. Had high wind—the water very boisterous, the boat made but little headway, wind being S W by W. Had progressed about 12 miles till 3 o'clock P. M. at the rate of 3 miles an hour. Anchored, at this time, at a place called Abenne point, on the Canada side; remained here till 2 o'clock next morning. The great motion of the waves, consequently rocking of the boat produced much squalmishness on board. I was not much affected, yet I sometimes felt disagreeable.

SEPT. 31st.

Saw nothing—all a confused chaos—can't remember anything—very true.

OCTOBER 1st.

A delightful day, little wind, boat proceeding finely; at 1 o'clock arrived in Erie harbor 90 miles from Buf.; did not land, so could not well view the town—perceived that it extended for a good length, from east to west, it is 90 miles from B.

OCT. 2d.

Before break of day arrived at Cleveland, thence proceeded to the mouth of Black river, halted awhile, after which we went on to Sandusky, where we landed about 4 o'clock—here is a good bay and harbour. We saw fine buildings along the shore between Cleveland and Sandusky. The latter village is inconsiderable, and the land around it seems to be not of good quality.

Oct. 3d.

This morning started in the stage for Cincinnati, fare 11 dol. dist. 213 miles; lodged at Upper Sandusky 67 miles distant. At this place is a reservation of lands for the Indians, consisting of upwards of 100,000 acres; it has little wood on it; the plains are called prairies; they appear fertile. Wild hogs it is said exist in them. On these plains is the spot where Crawford was defeated in the revolutionary war; we saw the marks of the balls on a collection of trees, by moonlight—it was before we came to Sandusky. The country, thus far, is very level—bears large wood, a great deal of white oak and beech—no pine, hemlock or cedar; is very little cultivated; the land is of a good quality; some places are unhealthy.

Oct. 4th.

To-day, went to Springfield 74 miles; appearance of the country similar to yesterday to Urbana, 14 miles north of our destination; here the land is very much cleared, and thickly settled.

Oct. 5th.

Left Springfield and found ourselves in Cin. before sunset. We had very delightful weather since we were on the road; it was full moon, so we had starlight when we rode at night. The roads generally were good, but at some places between San. and Spring. they were bad—in wet weather it is said impassable; from Spring. to Cin. they were good excepting more hilly and stony. Taken in general the country through which we passed is very fertile, it will be a delightful portion of the U. S. when once well improved; the crops of corn are every where good; the wood is tall and heavy, and you see no ridges of rock north of Spring. From this town to Cincinnati, the features of the country are somewhat altered, you find an alternation of gentle ups and downs; no high hills, yet some steep eminences; you find rocks and stones planted and scattered with more profusion, and the rills and rivers urge on their waters with more celerity. Urbana, Springfield, Xenia, and Lebanon, are considerable towns, and there are several fine country residences along the road. We had fine company in our coach—very entertaining. Mr. Howard of Del., Mr. Evans of Cin., Mr. Gregory an Englishman, Mr. Lawrence of Phil. and Mrs. Gill of Cin. were among the passengers. Nine miles from Spring. are the Yellow Springs, a place of resort for people of fashion and wealth in the summer season; our stage halted and went to the spring and tasted the water; it has not much of a mineral taste; the water is said to be impregnated with

Magnesia and iron; the spring is strong, and the place looks pleasant by moonlight, as it was night when we passed. Between these springs and Cin. are a great number of sugar maple trees, much sugar is made from them.

Oct. 6th.

Weather quite warm, smoky; viewed the city—its streets are regular, planned like those of Phila. wide, running at right angles; pleasantly situated; in every part new buildings are going up, which circumstance causes it to look not so neat and cleanly as it otherwise would. There are some neat and elegant buildings in it. An exchange is nearly finished which promises to be a fine building. A great number of steamboats lie at the wharf or landing; they make a pretty show; are uncommonly neat. The river is 10 or 12 inches above low water mark; it is narrow, not half a mile in width when high; about 15 ft deep, at the present time, in the channel.

Oct. 7th.

Looked after horses and priced them; a great number of them here; many very bad ones. After dinner, crossed the river in a skiff and went into Covington, which lies opposite Cin. and is in Kentucky; a small town; has a factory; some fine residences. Eastwardly from Covington is Newport, separated from the former by a creek; larger than the latter. We had a good view of Cincinnati from this place. Recrossed the river, and visited the waterworks at the east end of the town—the water is raised by means of steam from the river into a basin on the hill, whence the city is supplied. River water is generally used for every purpose—better than spring water for drinking—the latter is very difficult to be obtained. There are two museums in the town, also a theatre—it is a small and common building—it may accommodate 800 persons; free stone is a good deal used in buildings, and for tombstones; saw no marble here. The principal street is Main street; much business seems to be transacted in it. There is one public garden called the Apollonian. The town is bounded by Mill creek on the west, and Deer creek on the east.

Oct. 8th.

About midnight, started in the stage for Dayton, dist 63 miles, fare 2.50 dol. In Cin. we had lodged at the Broadway house, Board 1 dol per day. Arrived in Dayton at 1 o'clock P. M.; this is quite a large town, in a delightful situation, capital of Montgomery county. The Miami canal extends from Cin. to this place; it and the Miami river were, most of the

time, in view from the road. The wood on this road is not so heavy and tall, as what we saw in other parts of Ohio; a great deal of oak, and that, sometimes, low and husky. There were, however, in the vallies, along the river, to be seen uncommonly large sycamore trees. Corn crops are not so productive here, as those we have seen elsewhere in the state, but it is said to be owing to the exceedingly dry season. Land, with some improvements and a good portion cleared, sells at from 6 to 16 dols. an acre; wheat about 50 or 60 cts, corn 20 and 25, rye 25, whisky 22. The country is much more thickly settled than I could have imagined; we passed through several considerable towns on our road, as Franklin, Miamisburg, Middletown and Hamilton, which is the capital of Butler county. Afternoon hired horses and went in quest of Mr. Rohrer, formerly of Lancaster county; crossed Mad river on our way, a small stream.

OCTOB. 9th.

Essayed to buy horses; purchased after enjoying the troublesome satisfaction of having scores offered us; horses, held for sale, numerous; many worthless. Bought saddles, saddlebags, buffalo robes—every thing essential—and prepared for making an early outset to-morrow morning on our new mode of travelling.

OCT. 10th.

Left the National Hotel and jogged along on our horses; went to Springfield and there remained for the night at Col. Hunt's Mansion house. This town is 25 miles from Dayt.; it is a county town; very finely situated; I would suppose contains about 800 inhabitants.

OCTOBER 11th.

Started away about sunrise; the morning clear; it had rained a little during the night. From Spr. to Columbus is 43 miles—this distance we were not decided to go, but in the evening, when within about 7 or 9 miles of Col. we met no inn to our liking, therefore proceeded. It was cloudy; the night was very dark; there was for several miles an extension of wood, without any intervening house or cabin, and besides we were not perfectly satisfied of being on the right road, so that we almost could appreciate the feelings of a lost and benighted traveller. We reached Franklin about 8 o'clock—it is about 1 mile west of Colum. The country between Dayt. is very uniform, diversified with small but successive elevations and vallies;

wood principally white oak; some places, small and scrubby black-oak. Between Springfield and Col. little grain is raised—generally cattle; on the road we counted, in one field, on the left, 32 stacks of meadow hay, and in another on the right, 20, total 52. On the road we travelled to-day the country was thinly settled.

OCTOBER 12th.

Breakfasted at Watson's hotel Col., walked through the town; it is pleasantly situated—a new place; capital of the state, and of Franklin county; the state house is a plain brick building. The Sciota river flows west of the town. We travelled to Newark 33 miles from Col., this is the seat of justice for Licking county, a small town. The Ohio canal is completed to this place from Cleveland on Lake Erie, distance 176 miles. 12 miles from Newark, it is supplied with water from a reservoir, covering 2000 acres of Land. This day, the second Tuesday in October, was the day of Ohio general election; the parties are Clay and Jackson; people generally seem not to be much concerned about the result; a small number of votes were polled.

OCTOB. 13th.

To-day, breakfasted at Juville 14 miles from Newark; passed through Zanesville, 11 miles from the former place. This town is situated on the Muskingum river, which is navigable to the canal, by means of a dam, and is expected next season to be made navigable for steamboats to the Ohio river. From Granville 6 miles west of Newark the country is hilly; east of N. are large masses of sandstone rock. Around Zanesville the hills abound with iron-ore and stone coal; the town is tolerably large; is a manufacturing place; has large cotton factories; the advantage of water power. It is black looking from the coal used. The country through which we travelled to-day more thickly settled than that we passed, the two previous days. Saw the first chestnut trees, this day, which we noticed in Ohio. From Zanesville we went on the National road, which leads through Wheeling to Washington, it is the most beautiful turnpike I ever saw, almost perfectly smooth. After leaving Zanesville, it began to rain very fast; we proceeded on 9 miles where we lodged.

OCTOB. 14th.

This day we went 35 miles to Fairview; passed through several villages, as Norwich, Cambridge, which is the capital of Greenway county, 23½ miles from Zanesville, Washington and Middletown; had rain in the even-

ing before we reached our destination. We meet a great number of emigrants who are moving to the West—some days I should suppose 40 or 50 wagons with families; there is also a great deal of travelling on horse-back on the National road.

Oct. 15th.

Started on our journey to St. Clairsville, after passing through Morristown 9 miles from the former. St. Clairsville is 18 miles from Fairview; is the capital of Belmont county; about as large as Strasburg. The country is still hilly and fertile, as we proceed it becomes better improved and more cleared. Just in proportion, as there were few inns on the road west of Zanesville, affording any comfort, so there are many on the U. S. road. Tobacco is raised in this part of the state; stone coal sells at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per bushel, wheat $37\frac{1}{2}$ or 40, butter 8 and 10 cts. per pound. Ohio abounds with free stone and sand stone—one meets with them every where; all the bridges, culverts &c on the National road are built of these materials. These works are very tastefully constructed, and have an elegant appearance. I love the Ohio mode of setting a table—we almost always have a plate of waffles presented, and they are most excellent; a great place for cakes, that is, good ones; good living. Oh! delightful!! We sought for Mr. McKelvey and found him; he lives in the centre of the town; is doing well; is the first person I met with on our travels whom I formerly knew excepting Mr. Keagy at New Lebanon. How pleasant to find former acquaintances and converse with them when far from home.

OCTOBER 16th.

In the morning went to Wheeling 11 miles dist, from Zanesville 74 miles; this town is in Virginia, on the east bank of the Ohio river; a manufacturing town, and a place of a good deal of business. Inhab. about 5000. We went to Wheats glass works, and there saw Samuel McKelvey. Went from Wheeling up the river to Steubenville in Jefferson county, Ohio, dist. 23 miles. On this road is Wellsburg, Brooke county, Va., a considerable town. We met with several coal mines and salt manufactories. The view along the river is very pretty, the finely rounded hills on each side partially covered with timber and partially cultivated present a beautiful appearance. At Steubenville we lodged at Norton's; this is quite a fine large town, upwards of 3000 inhab., has several factories, one large woolen factory has lately become bankrupt; the town has a fine situation.

OCTOB. 17th.

Mr. Norton very kindly went with us to Jacob Nissley's 17 miles further up the river; took dinner at John's then proceeded to our destination. Mr. Nissley is finely situated, has coal mines and salt springs on his land. Salt brings from 2 to 2¼ dols. per barrel. We saw where most of his relations live; he had been dangerously ill.

OCTOBER 18th.

This morning went to Wellsville 4 miles further up the river, in Columbiana county; a new town; returned, and going through a small village called Somerset went to Richmond, and thence to Uncle Christian Groff; he did not know me. Spent a few hours, then started to Steubenville. Jefferson County is very hilly, but all the hills admit of cultivation; the soil is good, the population dense, and there are many fine farms, and fine houses; new ones are rapidly building, and mostly brick.

OCT. 19th.

Left Steubenville for Economy, in Beaver Co. Pa. Our road, after passing through a small portion of Pa. led through part of Washington county, an excellent part of the state, well cultivated, soil pretty good, dense population, appearance very similar to Jefferson county Ohio, not quite so hilly. We took dinner at a village called cross roads; had a senator from Harrison Co. Ohio for company—a Jackson man—opposed to Anti-masonry. Night overtook us 6 miles from our destination; ferried over the river 3 miles from the town, and reached it about 8 o'clock. It occasionally rained to-day; weather rather unpleasant.

OCTOBER 20th.

Economy is delightfully situated on the Ohio river, in Beaver county, 18 miles from Pittsburg; the inhabitants are 800; houses two story, about 20 yds apart. An extensive woolen factory is here, also a cotton. The woolen factory has 800 spindles and 25 power looms in operation; cotton 1500 spindles. They have 5000 acres of land, about 1800 sheep, use 80,000 lbs. of wool annually for the factory; they make hats, shoes &c and send them westwardly; they make the machinery for factories. The society consists of Germans; has a church, preaching twice every sabbath, and on Wednesday evening in a saloon. They have a museum—I was surprised at its quality and extent; they have some fine paintings, and an extensive and well-arranged collection of minerals—better than that in the Phila.

museum—they say it is reckoned the best in the U. S. excepting that of Yale College. Before leaving the place we visited Mr Rapp; he was occupied in writing; found him quite communicative. In school the German language is principally taught; applicants for admission to the society are taken upon trial for 6 months. We left the place in the afternoon and pursued our journey to Pittsburg. The road led along the river; about dusk we arrived in the town. In approaching the city we were extremely delighted with the beautiful valley through which we passed, and the elegant and neat buildings which were presented to our view. An elegant bridge is built over the Alleghany river—this we crossed to go into the city; we lodged at Gleam's Mansion-house.

OCTOBER 21st.

Walked up the Monongahela river, entered the work-shops; among which were Page & Bakewell's glass establishment, and various iron works; returning viewed the canal and other parts of the town. In the afternoon, went to hear Mr Forward plead, in the case of Mr. Weirich, indicted for robbing the mail.

OCTOBER 22d.

Went into Alleghany Village, this is on the bank of the Al. river opposite to the city. Many new buildings are rising in it. The Western Penitentiary is here; it has a new appearance. There are in this place two cotton factories. We visited both; also Blake & Anderson's extensive iron-works, they receive their pig-metal from a place near Cincinnati on the Ohio, where there is a great quantity of ore. In the first place the pig-iron is melted, after it is cold it is again heated, when it is subjected to the tilt-hammer and blooms are formed, these are operated upon by the rolling mill, and drawn out into bars and sheets, which are cut, by a kind of shears, of the proper form, when they are taken to the nail machine, where one man makes from 60 to upwards of two hundred nails in one minute, according to the size. Walked up the river to the aqueduct, crossed into Bayardstown, east from the city; here are the Juniata iron-works, the most extensive and celebrated in this place; there is also a large cotton factory here; after satisfying ourselves with the iron-works we returned; thunder and rain about noon. Pittsburg is situated between the two rivers, All. and Mon., on a plain, the former river flows North-west, the other South-west, and just below the town they unite and form the Ohio. Opposite Pitts. on

the other side of the Mon. is a village called Birmingham; here are also various manufactories. The Canal is a great work at this place, it crosses the All. in an aqueduct 1130 ft in length; it rests on 7 arches; has a roof over it, and seems for the double purpose of a bridge and canal. Further down, there is a tunnel, nearly as long as the aqueduct, through a hill; this has a noble appearance. Below the tunnel are three locks before it enters the Mon. river. A branch of the canal with two locks leaves the principal above the aqueduct, and passes through All. town. Pittsburg is larger than I should have thought; is very black looking; almost enveloped in smoke; streets tolerably narrow; stones used in paving too large; densely built; every where new houses building; a new church is in process, and in All. an academy. Many steamboats here waiting for the rise of the river. Southwest of the town, on the hills are several small villages, as Hayti, Pipetown, &c. A crowd of strangers is in the city. Pittsburg is 24 miles from Stub. What is styled the Western University is now being erected. Stone coal abundant in the surrounding hills.

OCTOBER 23.

Left Pitts. and lodged at Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., dist. 32 miles. To-day we passed through a fine country; fine farms on the road; seem to be well managed. Alleg. Co, the capital of which is Pitt. where we passed, is very populous. Greensb. is a small town, seat of justice for W. Co., it is in a fine situation.

OCTOBER 24th.

Arrived in Stoystown, Somerset county, about dusk, dist. from Gr. 39 miles. To-day, we had the pleasure of passing over the ridges of the Allegh. mountains. The first was chestnut ridge, the other Laurel hill. The former commenced on this side Youngstown, a village 10 miles from Gr. Laurel hill is situated on this side Ligonier, a village, 10 miles from Youngstown. Chestnut ridge has on it a great deal of Chestnut timber; Laurel principally white oak. After leaving the hill, we saw some pine wood, along the way to Stoystown. The road is generally rough—it has however not yet been steep and difficult in the mountains. The Country from P. to the Mountains is considerably hilly; the timber mostly white oak, also black oak, hickory, chestnut, ash, &c. Frequently traces of stone coal are perceptible on the road. Around Greens. wood is 2 dols. per cord, coal 5 cents per bush., wheat 50 cts per bush., rye 25, oats 20; other articles proportional.

People, as far as we have travelled through Penn., seem not to be so indolent as in Ohio; not so careless; more disposed to have things in order. We meet with a good number of dutch people, such as cannot speak the English language without giving some letters a German sound. From Greens. to the canal 13 miles, from Stoy's. 18; Somerset is the capital of Som. Co.

OCTOBER 25th.

Breakfasted near the top of Allegh. Mountain, at Stottlen, 9 miles from Stoy. The ascent is about 8 miles in length; the road rises very gradually and easily; the descent is more steep, and not so long. This is the principal ridge dividing the eastern and western waters. Descending the mountain, we had a most beautiful view of the hills and country to the south and east. These mountains are much more cultivated than I imagined; the All. is every where arable, except where too steep. After passing through Shellsburg, we attained the distance of Bedford, 29 miles from Stoy. This town contains about 1000 inh., is situated in a fine valley surrounded with hills; there is a neat courthouse here as well as two neat churches. From Bed. to canal 20 miles.

OCTOBER 26th.

Early this morning rode, in company with Mr Mayer of M'Connel-town, and Mr. Beitzel of Hagerstown, Maryland, to the Bedford springs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from the town. The scenery is fine around the springs, they are situated in Shover's valley; on the east, rises Constitution hill; on the west, Federal. The principal spring, called Anderson, rises from limestone rock in the side of the hill; Fletcher's is south of this and said to be stronger; the taste of the water is not very unpleasant. They derive their mineral quality from the Epsom salt they contain, added to various other salts in small quantities, and some iron; at Fletcher's spring there is a good deal of iron ore. There are other springs, as, a sulphur spring, and a Chalybeate one, at a distance from the others. A small stream flows through the valley; there is a dam below; on it a pleasure boat; a pond is now making for trout; before the building is a fountain; the water issues from the head of a station, and rises about 16 ft. There are three houses, the old one, the new one, and one on the hill for hunters. A good deal of game here. About 150 and 160 visitors generally—mostly from Virg. and Ma. The new building is 130 ft long. This place is much more interesting than Saratoga in point of natural scenery; it might be made most

delightful. Dr. Anderson, owner; rent \$600. Lodged, in Bed, at Dillon's hotel. Took breakfast at Bloody run, a village 8 miles from B. To-day, had finer views and numerous extensive prospects than we have yet had on the mountains. From B. Run, passed along the Baystown branch of the Juniata River; the scenery along it is romantic and beautiful; high hills bound it on each side, and these are covered with pine. Ten miles from B. R. the road leaves the stream—then we mount on the mountains, and have a most beautiful prospect—hills, rising one above another; deep cultivated valleys; the mountains, covered with pine and white oak; some very steep and some rocky. After leaving Baystown branch we crossed Sideling hill—a rugged, abrupt and high mountain. About $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from M'Connelstown, going down another mountain my horse stumbled, and fell on my leg; it was very painful; went to the town; was bled by Dr. Hamilton. Were entertained by Mayor. McCon. is well built; a pleasant village; situated in a valley enclosed with hills.

OCTOBER 27th.

Had a restless night; left the place about 10 o'clock for Chambersburg. Two villages, Loudon and Campbellstown are on the road. 3 miles from M'Con. is the line between Franklin and Bedford Cos. After passing over a hill, extending from M'C. to Lou., 8 miles from the former, we left the mountains, this being the east ridge of the Allegh. There is an abundance of iron ore in these hills; many blast furnaces; indications of ore may frequently be noticed on the road. Pine and white oak is the principal growth of wood; there is also a good deal of chestnut, locust, black oak, &c., a low species of laurel. East of Bed. the hills are more steep and rocky than west. We stopped at Culbertson's, in Ch., the Conococheague flows west of the town; it gives a fine water power, which puts in motion several mills and a cotton factory, &c. The soil between the town and mount. is not very fertile. Chambersburg is a fine town, seat of justice for Franklin Co., contains upwards of 3200 inhabitants, dist. 21 miles.

OCT. 28th.

Took the Walnut bottom road to Carlisle, distant 31 miles. The land, as we proceed, improving in fertility and cultivation; towards Carlisle, in many places, it is very much broken by ridges of limestone. Breakfasted at Shippensburg 11 miles from Cham.; a town of considerable size, near the line, between Fr. and Cumb. Counties. Had a view during the day of the

South mountain south of us. This day my ailing foot was less disturbance to me than formerly, becoming better. About dusk arrived in Carlisle; stopped at ———; a little rain to-day.

OCTOB. 29th.

Left our tavern, rode around the town and then started on our way, which lay through Mechanicsburg to Harrisburg. Carlisle is a pleasant town, capital of Cumb. Co. Popul. greater than in Chamb. Dickinson College is a large building of stone; there are several fine churches in it; many stone habitations. About 1 mile from the town east are the barracks, capable of containing 10,000 soldiers and 300 horses; they are situated between the turnpike and our road. There had been an encampment here this week, Gov. Wolf reviewed the companies. Mechan. is 9 miles from Car., rapidly improving. Car. to Har. 18 miles. A finely improved and fertile country between C. and Har. Crossed the Susquehanna about 2 o'clock; two great bridges over the river, the western one reaches to an island, and from the island another leads to the east bank of the river, toll $18\frac{3}{4}$ cts. Harrisburg is delightfully situated; on approaching the Capitol is very conspicuous; on an elevation of land, in the northern part of the town. It is enclosed with a wall and wooden railing; is an extensive and fine building; much superior to the one in Albany. At a small distance, from the main edifice, on each side, are small buildings used for the departments of state and treasury. South of the state house is the arsenal and academy, both brick buildings. The Penn. canal is navigable to Clark's ferry, thence up the Juniata to Lewistown, 15 miles above Hari., it crosses the river. After riding about the town, we put up at Mrs. Beuhler's tavern. I could not go into the capitol, since I could not conveniently walk. Pop. between 2 and 3000; dist. to Lan. 26 miles.

OCTOB. 30th.

Pursued our journey to Middletown. Here the Union and Pa. canals meet; an old looking place. After passing through Elizabethtown and Mountjoy we arrived at Uncle Martin Eshleman's; here we remained for the night. Swatara stream flows into the Susq. at Middletown, and Cone-wago creek divides Lanc. from Dauphin County. Elizabethtown 18 miles from H.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31st.

Arrived at home about 10 o'clock; found our folks all in good health, and people generally. We have been from home within one day of eight weeks.









